

Federal Election Commission

999 E Street, NW

Washington, DC 20463

2012 NOV 20 PM 2:16
OFFICE OF THE
GENERAL COUNSEL
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

To: Federal Elections Commission, General Counsel's Office

From: James Sleplian, Renacci for Congress

Date: November 19, 2012

Re: *Frivolous complaint filed by Chris Redfern of the Ohio Democratic Party against the Renacci for Congress Campaign. MUR# 6679*

On November 7, 2012, our campaign received a copy of a complaint filed by Ohio Democratic Party Chairman, Chris Redfern, alleging a violation of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971. Specifically, the complaint alleges that our campaign engaged in illegal advertising coordination with a third party organization (the Congressional Leadership Fund). The allegation is patently false, and for the reasons set forth below, the matter should be dismissed.

In the complaint, Mr. Redfern claims that our campaign "cancelled \$850,000 of broadcast advertising" in the closing days of the election, despite having "ample money on hand", and relies on those assertions as a central crux of the coordination allegation. The complaint points to spending by an outside group, the Congressional Leadership Fund, during the period that Redfern alleges our campaign cancelled \$850,000 in advertising, as "proof" of coordination.

The facts, set forth below, show that not only is the allegation of coordination entirely false, but the underlying factual assertions made in support of the allegation are also untrue.

THE FACTS

Initial Ad Reservation

In April of 2012, the Renacci campaign made its initial reservation of broadcast advertising time in the Cleveland media market for the 2012 general election. The initial reservation covered the final four weeks of the campaign cycle and was simply a reservation of broadcast television points, not an actual purchase of advertising time. Due to the heavy presence each of the presidential campaigns occupied in the Cleveland media market beginning early in 2012, the inventory for advertising in that media market was rapidly disappearing, which is why the campaign opted to reserve advertising time at such an early date—with the full understanding that the demand on how and when to air these points would be subject to change as the election approached.

Initial Ad Purchase and Reservation Adjustment

13044340824

In August of 2012, as the airwaves in Cleveland became more cluttered, our campaign made a strategic decision to air advertisements earlier than we had initially anticipated. As the network records indicate (see attachment), we began airing broadcast ads on August 27, 2012 and stayed on the air every week between that point and Election Day. Consequently, many of the broadcast points we had initially reserved for the final weeks of the campaign were pulled forward as we began purchasing air time in August. In total, the Renacci campaign spent \$1.46 million on television advertising from August 27 through Election Day—maintaining a steady presence on the airwaves throughout that entire period, regardless of and entirely independent from any other groups or organizations that opted to run ads during that time.

Final Air Purchase and Reservation "Cancellation"

The complaint erroneously alleges that the Renacci campaign cancelled \$850,000 in broadcast advertising in the final two weeks of the campaign, which is a complete fallacy. At no point had the campaign even reserved \$850,000 in advertising for the final two weeks. The initial advertising reservation, placed in April of 2012, reserved approximately \$900,000 worth of ad time, spread over the final four weeks of the campaign. The initial reservation for the final two weeks amounted to approximately \$450,000-\$500,000, not \$850,000. And as is detailed above, the initial reservation was later spread out over a much longer period of time. Consequently, the campaign ran fewer points on broadcast over the final weeks of the campaign than we had initially reserved in April of 2012, as we were operating with finite resources and simply chose to spread those resources out over a longer advertising window. In the end, the campaign spent approximately \$100,000 on television during the final two weeks, as opposed to the \$450,000-\$500,000 initially reserved, a decision based solely on the amount of money we had left to spend.

"Ample Money on Hand"

The other false assertion on which the coordination allegation is based is that our campaign had limitless resources that we simply chose not to spend during the closing days of the campaign. Mr. Redfern alleges that our campaign had "ample money on hand" during the final two weeks of the campaign, and therefore our decision not to spend that money is evidence of coordination with an outside group. What Mr. Redfern fails to provide is any evidence of the "ample money" he references in the complaint—and he is unable to do so because, as our FEC report will detail, the funds he casts wild allegations about simply never existed.

As was stated above, our campaign made a strategic decision to spend our resources earlier and spread them out over an extended period of time, rather than concentrating our advertising in the final weeks of the election. Consequently, the campaign had spent nearly all of our resources by the close of the election and the cash reserves Mr. Redfern cites simply never existed. In fact, Mr. Renacci himself had to loan the campaign \$100,000 in the closing days to finance our final broadcast television buy—a buy that Mr. Redfern also seems to deny ever occurred.

CONCLUSION

13044340825

In summary, the absurd allegation made in this complaint should be seen for what it is—a wild and desperate political stunt in the closing days of a campaign that is devoid of any merit or truth. Not only is the principle allegation of coordination completely false—our campaign never coordinated with any outside group at any time, but the underlying assertions regarding our campaign's advertising purchases and financial position in the final weeks of the race are also entirely inaccurate.

Perhaps the most astonishing element of this politically motivated, baseless complaint is that the Sutton for Congress campaign, on whose behalf the complaint was filed, engaged in precisely the same type of behavior the complaint cites as evidence of coordination. Rather than maintaining a prolonged and constant presence on television, the Sutton campaign made the unusual decision to run no television advertising at all until October, after early voting had already begun. However, in the preceding months of September and August, outside groups supportive of the Sutton campaign spent heavily on Cleveland television, running attack ads against Jim Renacci. It was not until these groups completed their advertising buys that the Sutton campaign began airing their own ads—a move that certainly gives the appearance of the same type of coordination that the complaint falsely alleges the Renacci campaign to have engaged in. Therefore, if an inquiry into coordination in the race for Congress in Ohio's 16th district is warranted, the appropriate target of that inquiry would be the Sutton for Congress campaign, not the Renacci campaign.

13044340826

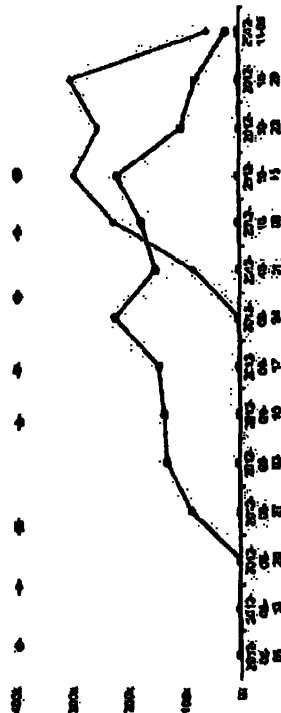
James Simpson - Gen. 2011

| |
|-----------|
| 14 weeks |
| 2-3 weeks |
| All Weeks |
| 40 weeks |



OEL-16 Gen 12

Week by Week



Media Metrics



Cleveland, OH

